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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.94.

November 26, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 71
Humidity 94 76

(ESTABLISHED 1841)
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November 26, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 72 58

8108 日三廿月十

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1918.

二拜禮 號六廿月一十亥港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER ARMISTICE DEVELOPMENTS.

German Protest Against the Conditions.

NO GUARANTEE OF ORDERLY ACQUIESCENCE.

Amsterdam, November 24.
A message from Berlin says the German Armistice Commission has protested against the refusal of Marshal Foch to mitigate the terms of the Armistice. It asserts that the conditions are practically impossible to fulfil and that the Germans are threatened with anarchy and famine. Germany will do everything possible conscientiously to fulfil the conditions, but an orderly execution thereof cannot be guaranteed.

The German Object.

London, November 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the newspapers acclaim Marshal Foch's refusal to modify the terms of the Armistice. They emphasize that Germany is attempting to excite sympathy and divide the Allies and America.

French Liberators Welcomed.

London, November 25.
A French communique states:—The advance continued in Belgium and Luxembourg. Cavalry reached the eastern frontier of Luxembourg. The French were given a great reception at Wissembourg, Reichshausen and other places.

Belgium's Honour.

London, November 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Brussels, writing on the 22nd inst., says the King in the afternoon went to the Hotel de Ville where Burgomaster Max delivered a loyal address in which he recalled that at the outbreak of war the King said to him:—"Belgium is entering a war in which she has no material interest; it is to safeguard her honour that she is going to fight; therefore let honour guide all who may be responsible for the country before the judgment of history." The King replied paying a tribute to Burgomaster Max and other Belgian dignitaries who preferred prison to sullying the honour of their country.—(Prolonged cheers).

The Necessity for Caution.

Paris, November 24.
A warning was given in the Chamber of Deputies by the Under Secretary of State for War that Germany has not begun to demobilize her armies and it would be madness for the associated Powers to relax the vigilance of their war efforts, the German being a treacherous enemy. Marshal Hindenburg has acknowledged that Germany is powerless to again open hostilities. This humiliating confession is most likely a trick to instil the idea into the Allies that everything is over except the signing of the Peace Treaty. It would be dangerous to fall into that trap. The Germans display signs of an obstinate spirit not to carry out loyally the clauses of the Armistice, raising objections on all clauses daily. Peace will be in sight only when Germany has carried out integrally the Armistice conditions.—Havas.

French Women Adamant.

Paris, November 24.
The Committee of the National Council of French Women has made a sterling rejoinder to the appeal by German women for a mitigation of the Armistice terms, reminding the German women that during the tragic four years they have remained silent to the crimes of their Government, Army and Navy. The women of France will not intercede to mitigate the conditions, which are justified by the disloyal manner in which Germany has waged war.—Havas.

Accommodating the Released Prisoners.

Paris, November 24.
Accommodation is being provided at Cherbourg for 5,000 French prisoners of war released from camps in Northern Germany. They will be conveyed by sea at the rate of 2,000 a day.—Havas.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIA.

Monarchists Stirring Up Trouble.

London, November 25.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, the Frankfurter Zeitung's Vienna correspondent reports rapid progress of a counter-revolutionary movement in Austria. The Monarchists are resorting to numerous methods to excite the peasants against the Viennese authorities.

RIGHTING OLD WRONGS.

Schleswig's Appeal to be Considered.

London, November 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says President Wilson, replying to the petition from Schleswig Holstein regarding its oppressed kinsmen, declares that their appeal for justice will not go unheeded. It will be considered when the nations begin righting old wrongs.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Government Control Scheme Abandoned.

London, November 21.
In view of the cessation of hostilities, the Rubber Growers' Association has resolved to abandon the scheme for Government control of the industry. Consequently it is understood that no further immediate steps will be taken by the Government Committee which has been drawing up a scheme. The Association is preparing a fresh restriction scheme.

BAR SILVER FOR INDIA.

New York, November 20.

Millions of dollars in bar silver have been shipped to India.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN GERMANY.

Executive Authority Transferred to Soviets.

A REPUBLIC WITH HAMBURG AS THE CAPITAL.

Copenhagen, November 24.
A message from Berlin officially announces that the Soviet and the Government have agreed to the transference of executive authority to the Soviets, who will suppress any counter-revolution. The Executive Council in Berlin will exercise control, pending the election of a new Executive Council by the Congress or representatives of the Soviets, which will be summoned as soon as possible.

A New Republic.

London, November 24.
The Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils have proclaimed Oldenburg, Ostfriesland, Bremen, Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein a Republic, with the capital at Hamburg. The Grand Duke of Baden and Prince Max have renounced the throne.

Jewish Demands.

London, November 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says a meeting of Jews in Berlin demanded the abolition of Jewish restrictions and autonomy in internal Jewish affairs.

ANOTHER BATCH OF U-BOATS SURRENDERS.

The "Deutschland" Among the Number.

London, November 24.
An additional twenty-eight U-boats surrendered to-day, in the presence of Sir Eric Gaddes, including a number of the largest cruiser submarines, one of which was 350 feet long and carried a crew of ninety-one; also the Deutschland. Another was fitted with 5.9 inch guns and luxuriously furnished and fitted with ice machines. The total surrendered is now 87, and a further 14 are expected to arrive on the 25th inst. A leave sheet found on one submarine showed that in recent cases, officers' shore leave was signed by members of the crew.

U.S. COTTON SHIPMENTS.

Restrictions Now to be Removed.

London, November 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that after conferring with the War Trade Board, Senator Hoke Smith declared that all restrictions on the shipment of cotton would be removed except to enemies and North European neutrals. He expected that cotton would be shipped more freely to countries contiguous to Germany when the latter has complied with all the terms of the Armistice.

"CITY OF LINCOLN" REFLOATED.

London, November 21.

The City of Lincoln has been refloated. She is apparently undamaged, but probably will have to have her bottom examined before proceeding.

A QUIET CHRISTMAS.

Paris, November 24.

There will be no Christmas revelling or festivity in Paris this year.—Havas.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN NAVAL SURRENDER.

London, Nov. 24.

It is understood that the battleship Hercules and ten British destroyers, commanded by Admiral Browning, also French, Italian and American squadrons are going to Wilhelmshaven and Kiel to superintend the disarmament of the German warships. It is reported that Admiral Beatty has demanded from the Germans: "other Dreadnought to replace one that is being repaired in Germany, and another destroyer to replace the destroyer mined en route to Britain."

BRITISH TROOPS ON GERMAN FRONTIER.

London, Nov. 24.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: On Sunday our troops continuing their march towards the Rhine reached the German frontier immediately northward of the Duchy of Luxembourg. Our general line in the evening was the frontier, southward of Beho, Grandmesnil, Pomal, Huy and eastward of Avennes.

MORE GERMAN DEVILRY.

Brussels, Nov. 24.

Four internal machines have been found in the vaults of the Palais de Justice, where they were placed by the Germans close to a quantity of ammunition.

PRISONERS FROM RUHLIBEN.

Copenhagen, Nov. 24.

British prisoners from Ruhlben have arrived at home in England.

LONDON'S NEW LORD MAYOR.

Candidates on Enemy Aliens.

Alderman Sir Horace Brooks Marshall was elected Lord Mayor at an assembly of the City in the Guildhall recently. Before the election the new Sheriff, Mr. Basil Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., and Colonel W. B. Smith, M.D., were formally admitted to office and there was a service at the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, which was attended in state by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriff, and members of the Corporation, and at which the sermon was preached by the Rev. W. P. Bailey, sub-dean of St. Paul's and Chaplain to the Lord Mayor.

On the return to the Guildhall the Common Serjeant read the names of the Aldermen in rotation to serve, and Major Hawkins, a Liverman, asked Sir Horace Brooks Marshall and Sir Edward Cooper, the two senior Aldermen on the list, whether they were prepared to do all in their power to urge upon the Government the internment or repatriation of all enemy aliens, especially those holding high and important positions in the kingdom and receiving large salaries.

Sir Horace Brooks Marshall replied that he was entirely in sympathy with the purpose implied in the question. He ventured, however, to remind Major Hawkins that an Aliens Advisory Committee had been appointed by the Government. That committee was presided over by a distinguished Judge, Mr. Justice Sankey, it was now sitting, and its work had not yet been completed. In the event, however, of it appearing that further action was desirable for the removal of the possibility of harm to the State from enemy aliens in whatever position, such action would have his entire support.

Sir Edward Cooper said he could readily promise to do all in his power to see that any alien enemies, whether in the highest or the lowest position, should be interned. It ought to have been done long ago. But he laid stress on the word "enemy." A negro could not help being black, nor could a German help being born German. He knew many naturalised Germans who had a son or sons fighting in our Army. There were Germans and Germans. He yielded to none in his loathing of the Prussianised German and looked upon him as human vermin. They had a tribunal sitting, and he was sure it would do its duty without fear or favour. He wished there were more business men on it, because, with all due respect to lawyers, they had a readier way of dealing with matters. In his opinion, we had much more to dread from the home-bred creature called the English pacifist than from the enemy alien.

On a show of hands Sir Horace Marshall was elected unanimously and cheered.

In returning thanks for his election, the Lord Mayor-elect said it would be his endeavour to uphold the great traditions of the Mansion House. It had fallen to him, as to several of his colleagues, to be elected during this period of world-wide war. We rejoiced to-day that on every battle front Great Britain and her Allies were on the offensive. He knew that he was voicing the sentiments of every citizen of London when he said that nothing would be wanting on their part to co-operate with the Government in doing everything in their power to bring the war to not only a victorious, but a lasting conclusion.

The Lord Mayor-elect entertained the Lord Mayor-elect and the Aldermen, Sheriff, and High Bailiffs at luncheon at the Mansion House.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND.

Results of Italian Convent Examinations.

Three batches of certificates arrived lately from Bath distributed as follows:—
Full Certificates:—The Misses J. Ahwee, A. Danenberg, E. Carvalho, O. Guimaraes, and E. Silva.
Speed Certificates:—L. Gill, C. Ozorio, L. Price, V. Basavet and M. Steel.

Theory Certificates:—E. Alvarez, D. Jason, C. Medina, F. Neves, F. Nunes, M. Remedios, M. Santos, O. Statham, A. Taylor, M. Walter, R. White, G. Woolley, and E. Woolley.

Elementary Certificates:—E. Barros, D. Collaco, E. Danenberg, L. Ferguson, B. Jennings, M. Holloway, N. Kailay, M. Kinross and M. Mathias.

GOLF.

The Ladies' Championship.

The draw for the first round of the Ladies' Golf Championship 1918, is as follows:—
Mrs. Moore v. Mrs. Maitland.
Miss Wilkinson v. Mrs. Crawford.

Byes.—Mrs. Thurfild, v. Miss J. Bodger; Mrs. J. W. Stewart v. Mrs. Draper; Mrs. Adams v. Mrs. Fletcher.

First and second rounds to be played on or before December 14th; third round on or before December 24th; fourth round on or before January 4th.
The entries for the "Woodhouse" Caps close on November 30th.

"GERMAN IN SENTIMENT."

A Prisoner's Hidden Identity.

William James, the man who was arrested in Midvale by a constable who was on leave and whose suspicions were aroused, appeared on remand at Marylebone Police Court recently, charged with failing to register as an alien. When arrested he told the policeman that he was "German in sentiment if not actively hostile." He endeavoured to conceal his nationality but eventually confessed that he was a German and said that he had been in Ireland.

The constable now said that he found on the man five £5 Bank of England notes, nine £1 Treasury notes, a Post Office Savings Bank book, showing a deposit of £30 on September 9, 8s, silver, and 1s. 5 1/2 pence.

The prisoner, asked by the Magistrate why he had not registered, replied, "Because aliens in this country, while a war is on, are in a rather unpleasant position."

The Magistrate.—If they don't register themselves they make it very awkward.

The prisoner.—It was only by chance they got me when they did—by mistaking me for an escaped German prisoner.

The man was further remanded with the object of establishing his identity.

Snakes in a Poultry Farm.

Five snakes, two big and three smaller ones, said to be house-keepers, made an unwelcome appearance at the Victoria Experimental Poultry Farm at Sokepur Valley behind the French Convent, on Sunday morning at daybreak. Three of the snakes were killed and two escaped, and a batch of coolies experienced in dealing with snakes are now trying to find their headquarters. The snakes, however, did some damage at the farm, for before they were discovered it was found that a very valuable pen of Minorcas, just let out on that day, were bitten and subsequently killed by the snakes. The value of the pen is something in the neighbourhood of £300.

MURDER CHARGE.

Three Chinese in the Dock.

Three Chinese were charged on remand at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with strangling another Chinese to death. Mr. Leo Longinotto (Assistant Crown Solicitor) appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown, and the defendants were not represented.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, in giving the facts of the case, said that on November 9, the deceased was murdered at No. 2 Pennington Street. The principal witness would be a small Chinese girl who was sitting outside the kitchen door and was in a position to see all those who came in or went out. It appeared that there were six cubicles in the house. In the first cubicle lived the first defendant and his wife and in the second lived the small girl. Other cubicles were occupied by persons who would not appear as witnesses. It also appears that on the day in question a terrible noise was heard at about 3 o'clock. She ran to her cubicle and peeping through a hole in No. 1 cubicle she could see four men struggling. She then ran to the Nan Yang Tobacco Factory nearby and told her mother what had happened.

Dr. MacKearlane, in giving evidence, said that he made a post mortem examination of the deceased on November 10. The body was identified by six persons. Inspector Sim was present at the identification. He found several bruises on the neck. Under the bruises there was hemorrhage. In his opinion death was due to asphyxiation.

In reply to Mr. Leo Longinotto, witness said that the bandage produced in Court might probably cause the deceased's death. Mr. C. Sara deposed that he drew the plans and that they were correct.

Questioned by Mr. Longinotto, witness said that persons inside the kitchen could not see who was coming up or going down the steps, but if a person was sitting outside the kitchen door he could see those coming up or going down.

Further evidence was called and the case is proceeding.

BOXING.

Two Championships to be Decided.

The boxing tournament being arranged by the Police Reserve for December 14 promises to be one of the best night's sport ever witnessed in the Colony. This will be evident when we state that there are two championship events—one of twenty rounds for the Bantam-Weight and another of fifteen rounds for the Middle-Weight Championship of the Colony.

We have already given the contestants in the former Championship; for the latter Leading Seaman Lucas, R.N., and Sicker Saunders, R.N., will meet. Both have excellent records, details of which will be published later, and a fine fight is anticipated.

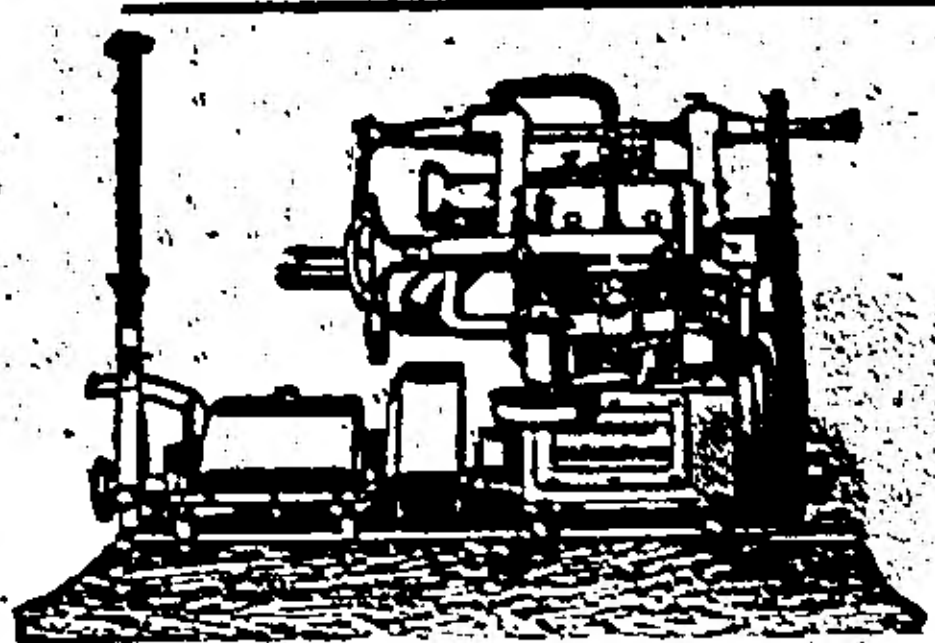
Obstructions.

Several cases of obstruction were heard at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe. Inspector MacDonnell said that he had warned them repeatedly, but to no effect. His Worship imposed fines from \$5 to \$7.

DON'T FORGET.

TO DAY.
Victoria Theatre.—5.15 and 7.15.
The Great Escape.

NOTICES.



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FINEST
Lemon Squash.

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the complexion, and may
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ordinary toilet soaps would
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Soaps, scientifically com-
bined with an Oatmeal
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extraction of its bland,
soothing, superfatting
qualities.

For the NURSERY.

A perfect Nursery Soap.
It soothes as it cleanses.
Its use enables baby to
start life with a healthy and
beautiful skin and to main-
tain its beauty through
youth to age.

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SCOTTISH WOMEN'S STALL.

Will the ladies who have so generously donated articles
to the above Stall at the Fair, kindly send their gifts to
the following Conveners on or before November 28th:—

MRS. SUTHERLAND	Peak District
MRS. MILROY	West Point District
MRS. SHAW	East Point
MRS. TEMPLETON	Quarry Bay
MESDAMES BLACK & ORMISTON	Central
MRS. C. FORSYTH	Kowloon

All perishable goods should be sent direct to the Scottish
Women's Stall at the Fair Ground early on the morning
of November 29th.

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WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY
IN ALL VARIETIES.
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best brand
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Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
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GENERAL NEWS.

A Danger to the Community.

A tailor who appeared before
the Guildhall section of the
London Appeal Tribunal recently
produced a medical certificate
showing that he was suffering
from tuberculosis in an advanced
stage. He said he was working
in a room with other people.
The Chairman (Mr. J. R. Pake-
man):—We ought for the sake of
the public health to refuse an
application like this, as you will
be under better control in the
Army. I hope that this and
similar cases will obtain the
widest publicity. It is only in
that way that the scandal can be
stopped. We do not want to
punish you, but we want to take
you out of civil life where you
are a positive danger to the com-
munity. The case was adjourned
for 14 days so that the Local
Government Board might be
communicated with.

Indian Press' Act.

The Indian Imperial Legisla-
tive Council has rejected by 37
votes to 15 a resolution moved by
Mr. Kharade for the appoint-
ment of a Committee to inquire
into the effect of the special
Press legislation. Sir William
Vincent vigorously opposed it on
behalf of the Government,
pointing out that not a single
instance of the misuse of the
Press Act had been pro-
duced in the debate. Several
supporters of the resolution
admitted that they had no com-
plaint, but argued that inquiry
might help the Government. Sir
William Vincent referred to the
Viceroy's answer to the Press
deputation in March last year,
and declared that there had been
no change in the situation since.
He also emphasised the fact that
a certain section was never
satisfied with the results of
inquiries, as was shown by the
attacks on the Rowland Committee
on conspiracies.

Grain from Raking and Gleaning.

The Food Production Depart-
ment print out that it is most de-
sirable, in view of the necessity of
conserving the nation's food sup-
plier, that no farmer should fail to
win the greatest possible amount of
grain by thoroughly raking his
land. When raking of the field
have been carried and prove unfit
for human food, and farmers
desire to feed the same, they
should apply for a licence. This
can be obtained from the local
food office, from a grain officer at
the nearest Corn Exchange or
grain market on any market day,
or from the Divisional Food Com-
missioner. Gleaning by hand
for the benefit of the gleaner after
a field has been raked is not pro-
hibited, but the grain gathered
must not be fed to animals unless
it is unseasoned and a licence has
been obtained. After a field has
been raked, stock or poultry may
be turned on it to feed what re-
mains.

To Blow up the Soviet.

Lenin's appeal to his followers
at the first meeting which he
attended on his recovery, calling
upon them to modify their
methods of terrorism and massacre
and revert to what he termed
"good revolutionary methods,"
does not seem to have had much
effect on their proceedings and
the methods systematically followed
by Pokrovsky and his Red
Guards. Arrests have continued
on such a scale that it has proved
utterly impossible to find room in
the prisons for all those arrested.
A decision, therefore, has been
taken to intern them in a camp
where German and Austrian
prisoners of war have hitherto
been kept. A somewhat mys-
terious telegram was received
from Moscow recently saying that
a new attempt had been made
against several Soviet Ministers,
without specifying which. This
is now explained by an
announcement that an under-
ground passage had been made
under a house in the Kremlin,
where the Cabinet Council was
assembled, for the purpose of
blowing up the building and
burying the Council of Commis-
sioners in its ruins. This
discovery was made the pretext
for a renewal of terrorism and the
arrest of a large number of
leading men in financial, military
and business circles, who will be
kept in Moscow until they have
been cleared of any connection
with the attempt.

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DEATH.

GALLUZZI.—Died of influenza while on active service, in Italy 2nd Lt. Raoul Galluzzi, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Galluzzi, of Hongkong, aged 30 (Of the staff of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Hongkong office)

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1918.

GERMANY NOW.

While it is admitted that Germany, conquered, has made a better show than the rest of her beaten Allies, there is every indication that a big break up is imminent. We have seen Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey in the throes of anarchy and disruption but Germany has in a measure kept her head, and order has to a certain extent been maintained. Even now the innate discipline and training of the Germans have not entirely deserted them, with the result that the many Soviets that have been formed have managed to save the nation from revolution and bloodshed. The present constitution of the German Empire is rather difficult to understand. It seems that there are Soviets for different districts, Soldiers' Councils, Workmen's and Farmers' Councils, all more or less inextricably mixed up. The only fact that is clear is that popular and democratic assemblies are the order of the day. Many suggestions for a really national constitution are being put forward, the most important being that of the Berlin Soviet which has passed a resolution demanding the convocation of a Pan German Congress of Soviets to select a Central Soviet which shall frame a constitution. On the other hand, the Workmen's, Farmers' and Soldiers' Councils in Hesse have repudiated the projected dictatorship of the Berlin Soviet, and have telegraphed to the South German States, demanding the convocation of the National Assembly, which, after all, is the purpose of the Berlin Soviet, as far as we can see.

As regards Bavaria, it appears that the Government there is hostile to that of Berlin, and intends to publish immediately all documents dealing with the origin of the war and Germany's guilt. The Bavarian people are gay and hopeful, in striking contrast to those in other parts of the Empire, who are sullen and despairing. The great Socialist movement must also be taken into consideration. Berlin is the main stronghold of this evergrowing party, and a body of extremists, the so-called Spartacus group, have become so menacing that the Commandant of Berlin has ordered a strong force to proceed to Berlin to crush the movement. There can be no unity in an Empire which is composed of so many different and warring factions, and chaos can be the only result. Four years of war and disaster have brought about a terrible change in the once great German Empire: its armies beaten and humiliated, its navy ignominiously forced to surrender, its constitution utterly dismembered. Germany is drinking the cup of bitterness to the dregs.

Marshal Hindenburg, once a victorious general, and always a great booster, is at last forced to admit, in a message from Headquarters, that the German Army is unable to resume the war, even against the French alone. Meis and Sedan have been, in truth, gloriously avenged. Belgium, too, the first great soldier in the war, has come into her own, and Brussels is met with joy at the triumphal return of their King and Queen. There is no happiness in the towns of Germany, no triumphant marching of troops. Her armies sink back, sullen and miserable, her Emperor and princes flee the land, despised and condemned by the whole world. The proud German eagle has given place to the red cockade of revolution, and already the spectre of anarchy and internal strife stalks abroad among the once prosperous German people. What a comparison to the victorious Allied nations, where the constitutions were never more powerful and united, where Kings and Queens and leaders were never more loved and respected. Europe to-day is virtually the spectacle of the triumph of Right over Might, the victors joyful and proud in the knowledge of conquest, and the vanquished humbled to the dust, hopeless and despairing.

Considering the Matter.

Hongkong would have liked a more satisfactory answer by Mr. Hewins, when, in replying to Colonel Yate in the House of Commons, he stated that he was aware of the feeling in this Colony against the return of the deported Germans, and that he was considering the matter. We are surprised that any consideration at all is required, for the matter has been put to the Government by the community in no half-hearted manner, but very strongly and clearly. There can be no doubt that the petitions sent from here voice the opinion of the whole British population in Hongkong, and, after all, we are in the best position to know what is right and what is wrong on the subject. The matter, as we see it, admits of no discussion, and Mr. Hewins' statement is no reply at all. The opinion of Hongkong has not changed. Just recently in the mass meeting at the City Hall the old demands were unanimously repeated, and we now find that "the matter is being considered." Let us have no more profound statements such as this. We rightly expect a direct answer to a question which is vitally important to the whole community.

The Canton Germans.

Even at this time of day the Germans in Canton have not finished with intrigue, for evidence has just been furnished the authorities there by the British Consul that enemy subjects are plotting to destroy Allied property, having their eyes especially on certain oil tanks. As a result, the so-called Military Government has ordered that Chinese forces protect Allied properties and that a close watch be kept on these workers of evil. It is something gained, even at this late hour, that the Canton authorities are realising that a duty rests upon them to take a hand in guarding Allied interests, though it would be much more to the point if the ball were taken by the horns and the whole gang of German subjects put under restraint. They have quite rightly been cleared off the Shameen, and in this way foreign interests have given a distinctly pointed object lesson to the Chinese. What we cannot understand is why the Chinese authorities persist in playing with such a serious issue as this. Enemy subjects have no more right to be at large in China than in any other Allied country; yet in many places they are permitted to reside unmolested. A goodly number of them have no business to do; hence they spend their spare time in their favourite occupation of stirring up strife and turmoil. There have been plenty of examples of the lengths to which these intriguers will go, and the discovery of a regular arsenal the other day in the former German Consulate at Canton is enough to show the intentions of these mischief-makers.

Not Wanted.

Some little time ago it looked as though the Chinese Government hesitated to intern or deport enemy subjects because of fear of German threats. In fact, the arrangements were completed, only to fall through at the eleventh hour. But there can be no cause for fear from Germany now. She is hopelessly beaten on land and sea, and on Marshal Hindenburg's own showing, her Army could not to-day wage war with France alone, let alone the other Allies as well. Thanks to the combined efforts of the Entente Powers, the sting has been taken out of the German tail. Then what has China to fear? From Germany, nothing whatever. It is admittedly late in the day to act now, but in their own interests, as well as those of the Allies generally, the Chinese authorities would be well advised to see that every enemy subject is kept under restraint. The German is not to be trusted anywhere; in China at the moment, he needs to be specially watched. There should be no "open door" in China for the German except the door of exit, through which he should be hastened with all speed—bad and politely told that he will not be missed if he decides not to come back again.

DAY BY DAY.

ON THEIR OWN MERITS MODEST MEN ARE DUMB.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of Cowper, the poet. (1731).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 35.3, 3/16d.

The Health Return.

There were no cases of communicable disease notified yesterday.

The Kowloon Murder.

The case in which an Indian constable in the Dockyard Police named Zaidah Khan was charged with the murder of Sgt. H. Linfield, of the same force, came up before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Police Court this morning. His Worship remanded the case till Monday next.

Services Acknowledged.

In connection with the bazaar at the Italian Convent, the Mother Superior desires to thank the numerous patrons and friends who helped so effectively towards its success. In particular would she like to mention the editors of the English and Chinese dailies, Messrs. D. Pozzani, Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong, Mr. E. V. M. de Souza, Consul for Portugal, Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, Mr. E. V. S. Lim, Messrs. S. Moore and Co., Messrs. Sun and Co., for generous donations, and Mr. P. K. Kwok for the active work he did make the bazaar a success. The Superiors are also thankful to Commodore Garner for loan of flags and bunting, Major Gordon, Capt. Brett and Prof. Vassallo for their excellent Band.

Police Complimented.

Ho Wansam, a Government sub-contractor, was charged on remand at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with the theft of three man-hole caps, valued at \$12, from Sai Wan Ho, the property of the Government. Sgt. J. Talloch prosecuted. The facts were that four months ago a Chinese was sentenced by the Court for receiving the man-hole caps, but he said that they were given to him by a man whom he knew and informed the Police of it, with the result that a warrant was issued and the defendant was arrested. A Government contract-keeper who employed the defendant deposed that they not give an issue note to the defendant for the issue of man-hole caps. His Worship said that he had a strong suspicion that the defendant had some part in the loss of the articles, but owing to the evidence he had to give the defendant the benefit of the doubt, so he would be discharged. His Worship complimented the Police in their endeavours to trace the culprits as there were a lot of these things going on.

Japanese Fireman Sentenced.

A Japanese fireman from a steamer in port gave a rather queer defence when he was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with the theft of a gold wristlet from a Chinese girl. Sergeant Blackman prosecuted and said that last night the defendant went to No. 5 Sampan Street, where he saw the complainant. When he took the watch from the complainant's wrist, detaching the bracelet. He then tried to make his escape but found the door closed and broke it, thereby waking the inmates. He was then seen scaling a back wall. Whistles were blown and defendant, not knowing the district very well, ran towards No. 2 Police Station, where the constables had mastered after hearing the whistles and was arrested just outside the station. On defendant being searched the watch dropped out, but it was not found. Defendant admitted the charge at the station. Defendant admitted the theft and said that the complainant had "extorted" a purse from his pocket and took away a one yen banknote so he stole the watch. His Worship sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, Nov. 18.

The great peace has descended upon the world, and Peking took due notice thereof and governed itself accordingly. From Tuesday morning life has been anything but normal. We have had all kinds of celebrations, in clubs and churches and hotels, and still we go on rejoicing. I will not dwell upon what has taken place during the week. Suffice it to say that this morning there was a parade of allied troops. Our Indian troops, Americans, French and Aussimier, Italians, Japanese, and Chinese participated. The conclusion was on the lawn of the British Legation, where the British Minister made a short, appropriate address. In this connection it would be unfair not to comment upon the smart appearance of the Chinese soldiers and their officers. Compared with others who shall be nameless they looked real men. Of course it is regrettable that there should have been some little excesses committed, but what can be expected from men who have read corpses and have come from the devastated districts of France and Italy. In a diplomatic centre it is, of course, expedient that there should be incidents. It is still more expedient that we should set an example to the Chinese and in no way emulate the atrocities of the Hun. The attempt to demolish the von Kettler Monument proved a fiasco, but the smashing and looting of German shops was unfortunately too successful. The most humorous touch was the blacking of the lions at the entrance to the German Legation, especially as next day, Dutch Guards came along and solemnly whitened them again.

It is perhaps right and proper that the Chinese should awaken to their responsibilities in the matter of removing the German Monument on the Hatamen which perpetuated memory of the German Minister during the Boxer period. Baron von Kettler was no doubt a brave man and did in the service of his country, but the monument erected to his memory has cultivated its usefulness in view of German atrocities which make Chinese Boxer madness pale into insignificance. Foreigners under the influence and enthusiasm inspired by champagne attempted to destroy the monument, but failed. They succeeded only in defacing it. Then the Chinese authorities took the matter in hand, and the beautiful structure, which cost some 400,000 taels to erect is now being taken down. Probably the marble will be used for other purposes.

China has been sought unprepared for peace. A few days ago frantic inquiries were addressed to a certain booking office for berths to Europe, it being explained that money was no object. The answer was probably equivalent to nothing doing. However, the first of the delegates party has already left for Europe via America. The Foreign Minister, Lu Cheng-hsing, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Peace Conference in spite of the fact that he permitted the appointment of a Minister to the Vatican, which greatly angered the French. The Chinese Minister to Washington and most of the Chinese Ministers in Europe, excepting, of course, the Minister to Spain, who had been appointed to proceed to the Holy See, have been appointed deputies. It is said that Dr. Morrison, than whom there is no greater authority on China and whose loyalty to China is beyond suspicion, has not been appointed because of Japanese opposition. Soon we shall know who are the real friends of China.

The Chinese reply to the protests from the British and American Governments may not have been very convincing, but the protests have apparently had some effect, for the President has now reported to have decided upon the prohibition of the sale of the opium stocks. This proves what can be done by organized agitation. In this case China owes a debt of gratitude to the "demonstrators" who have been so successful in their protest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

HONGKONG EDUCATION.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—I was very glad to see that you had taken up the cudgels on behalf of the parents whose children are being so badly educated in the Colony at present, but why take up the matter at such a time? At present the Education Department is managing as well as it may whilst both the Director of Education and the Inspector of Schools are out of the Colony. I would like to know what the public would think if each Government Department acted in a similar manner. But the public of Hongkong seem to be very apathetic where there the education of their children is concerned. Of course now that the travelling restrictions have been removed most of the British children will be sent home; but the unfortunate ones who do happen to stay behind will be stigmatised as "only locally trained." It doesn't say much for education in the Colony when our own officials sneer at such individuals. The great majority of the children in the Government schools, however, will remain here and it is in these non-European schools where the untrained and unqualified teachers have been dumped. Anything seems to be good enough for Chinese, though it is from this section of the community that much of the financial prosperity of the Colony comes. The educational administration during the past few years has been so deplorable that the authorities will find it no mean task to procure the necessary qualified teachers, either male or female, when the treatment meted out at present is thoroughly understood at home, as it is no doubt by this time.

Yours etc.,

A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS
Hongkong, Nov. 26, 1918.

BILLIARDS.

The Palace Hotel, Handicap.

The following is the draw and dates of playing for the above Handicap in the first round:—

Bye.—Mr. P. F. Linton (owes 50) v. Mr. J. Gibson (owes 250); Mr. H. H. Taylor (owes 60) v. Mr. S. S. McLeod (owes 10); Mr. J. Crookdale (owes 100) v. Mr. H. T. Mousley (owes 30).
Mr. J. Polly (Scratch) v. Mr. F. C. Coleman (owes 60) 6 p.m. Tuesday; Mr. O. Bond (owes 130) v. Mr. J. Parkes (owes 250) 9 p.m. Tuesday; Mr. J. P. Robinson (owes 100) v. Mr. W. G. Garrard (owes 130) 6 p.m. Wednesday; Mr. A. G. S. Morton (owes 100) v. Mr. A. Simpson (owes 30) 9 p.m. Wednesday; Mr. E. White (owes 30) v. Mr. J. Cocker (owes 30) 6 p.m. Thursday; Mr. E. Gamaras (owes 130) v. Mr. O. A. Goldenberg (Scratch) 9 p.m. Thursday; Mr. O. Hart (owes 250) v. Mr. W. L. Weaver (owes 130) 6 p.m. Friday; Mr. O. W. Cooper (owes 130) v. Mr. I. Goodman (owes 250) 9 p.m. Friday; Mr. E. B. Green (owes 250) v. Mr. A. W. Bowen (Scratch) 6 p.m. Monday, December 4; Mr. C. F. Van (owes 100) v. Mr. G. May (owes 100) 9 p.m. Monday.

inspired the movement in Peking and in Shanghai.

As Japan claims to take over German interests in Shantung as compensation for her assistance to win the great war, and as Japan claims to stand for the principle of the open door in China, it is amazing, to say the least, to find the Japanese protesting against the American firm of Anderson, Meyer and Company, being allowed to construct a modern wharf at the recently opened port of Lungkow in Shantung. The future Weihsien-Chiao Railway will pass through this place which is bound to become an important port in the province. Such protest can be based on nothing but enviousness, which it is to be hoped will be soon silenced.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

One does not know quite whether to rejoice or feel disappointed to learn that the quaint old-time Buckinghamshire village of Jordens, with its memories of William Penn, is to be "developed." The announcement in the newspapers serves as a reminder that 200 years have just recently passed (August 6) since that champion of religious liberty was laid to rest in the quiet graveyard under the beech tree beside the old Quaker Meeting-house, "in the presence of twenty or thirty political friends and a vast number of Friends and others." The old farm, which is now a guest-house and permanent hotel, maintained by the Society of Friends, takes us back to that rough old fanatic George Fox, to Robert Barclay, the fine old Scottish Quaker, to Thomas Ellwood and the Penningsons, and, in fact, to the whole Chalfont St. Giles circle, much of whose story is well told by "my old and worthy friend" Ellwood in his "Autobiography." With the number of Americans now in this country there ought to be an ever increasing stream of pilgrims to these Buckinghamshire Quaker shrines.

Another change has taken place in the fortunes of the old Derbyshire inn the "Cat and Fiddle." Erected ninety years ago, the "Cat" has been leased for 99 years to Mr. Herbert Frood, a Derbyshire manufacturer, who proposes to repair it, and after the war to re-erect on the site a more commodious hostelry, which will form headquarters for motorists. Mr. Frood claims that the "Cat and Fiddle" occupies the true local centre of Edgland and Wales, inasmuch as it is exactly 180 miles due south of Berwick-on-Tweed and the same distance due north of Poole Harbour, in Dorset. It is also exactly 90 miles east of Bangor, on the Menai Straits, and equally 90 miles west of the Lincolnshire coast.

Unlike its namesake on the edge of the New Forest, Hampshire, the "Cat and Fiddle" stands four square to the winds, 1,890ft. vertically above the old dock sill at Liverpool. Exactly 250ft. to the north of the "Cat" rises the river Mersey, which under favourable atmospheric conditions after a devious course of over sixty miles round two sides of a triangle, can be seen forty miles away, at Eastham, in a straight line passing over the Cheshire plain. It is a legend of the Ordnance Survey that, after months of waiting at the "Cat and Fiddle" for the weather to clear, the surveying party took simultaneous heliographic observations on points on Lincoln Cathedral and Snowdon. It is popularly believed that Shutlings Low (1,659ft.) is the highest hill in Cheshire, but this height is exceeded by the "Cat" which is 1,690ft., and this height is again exceeded by the hill, about a mile to north-west of the "Cat," known as the Shining Tor, 1,833ft. above sea level.

Firemen, now demanding the recognition of their union, were originally the servants of the insurance companies. When insurance first came into vogue the companies undertook to extinguish fires as well as to cover losses, and a writer in 1699, describing "the ingenious and useful invention of the fire insurance office" records: "They have a great many servants in livery, with badge, who are watermen and other lousy persons, always to be ready when fires happen, which they are very laborious and dexterous at quenching." The San Francisco office, established in 1768, stipulated that persons insured should have their establishments marked by a sign, so that the Company's servants might know which houses were under their charge, and other companies quickly followed suit. For more than a century and a half the companies maintained their private brand of marks, which the firemen have now demanded to be recognized.

OPIUM RECEIVING?

Police and Revenue Men
Convicted.

Kam Sang, C384, of the Hongkong Police, Chan Wan Bin, Revenue Officer No. 80, Pang Fuk, a boatman, and Li Ho, the mistress of boat No. B.873V, appeared before Commander Beckwith at the Marine Court this morning, charged with unlawfully moving in the Harbour during official night on the 24th without the written permission of the officer in charge of the Examination Service. Mr. E. L. Agassiz appeared for the Revenue Officer and pleaded guilty on his behalf.

Sergeant Bond deposed that he was patrolling near the wharf anchorage at 3.15 a.m. on the 25th. When he sighted a sampson sailing from east to west. He ordered her to stop, but the latter refused and continued sailing. He overtook and boarded the sampson after chasing a distance of 500 to 600 yards. The woman was at the steering and the three defendants were sitting in the hold. The first defendant, a detective of the Shaukiwan Police Station, was carrying a revolver with twenty-five rounds of ammunition, and the second defendant was seen extracting a packet (the contents of which were not known) from his pocket, and he threw it overboard. All of them were arrested and brought to the Police Station.

This concluded the evidence.

Mr. Agassiz said that his client was a Revenue Officer of five years' standing with a spotless character. He was not regarded as the ringleader but was incriminated by his associates. He requested the Magistrate to view the case in a considerate light, taking into consideration his client's good character, and also the fact that he was guided by false companions. His conviction would entail serious consequences—presumably dismissal from his position.

His Worship:—There is no doubt about it.

"No trace of sinking any contraband goods, such as opium was found upon him," proceeded Mr. Agassiz. "No doubt he is concerned in the case, which is a serious offence, but the Police do not regard him as the ringleader."

Inspector Gordon, who presented, said that the Hon. C. S. P. regarded the case as a serious one, more particularly in view of the fact that the first defendant was a detective and the second a Revenue officer, both men being in Government employ. On the morning in question they were en route to the s.s. Lok Sang which was infested with opium smuggling. The defendants were attempting a receiving enterprise.

His Worship:—Is anything known against the third defendant?

Inspector Gordon replied that the defendant had a criminal record previously under the name of Lo Fuk. On one occasion he was found on a dingy in possession of a quantity of sinking apparatus, viz., ropes and heavy material.

His Worship:—He may be an expert receiver.

Inspector Gordon asserted that the first and second defendants in association with such an expert, were equally guilty in all respects, especially in view of the fact that they were Police officers and were relied upon by the public for the preservation of peace and to prevent any infringement of the law which was within their power.

His Worship:—What was the bail for the woman?

Inspector Gordon:—I objected to bail.

His Worship:—It is possible that the sampson was hired by the first three defendants?

Inspector Gordon:—Yes, quite so.

His Worship said that in view of the fact that the sampson was a passenger boat he ordered the mistress to pay a fine of \$50, or two months' hard labour, and in view of the fact that the first defendant was a man employed to preserve the law and third defendant was a man of bad character, he sentenced them to four months' hard labour each.

NEW AMERICAN
AMBASSADOR.

Member of President's Cabinet.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The appointment is announced of Mr. John William Davis as successor to Mr. Page at the London Embassy. Mr. Davis, who is at present in Switzerland as head of the American representatives in conference with Germany, about the treatment and exchange of prisoners, is expected to return here before he goes to London so that it may be some time before he takes up his new duties.

His appointment will have no critics. Mr. Davis is not a man of national reputation, as some of his predecessors have been when they were chosen, but he is one of the most popular and respected figures in official life in Washington, and he and Mrs. Davis are among the best liked personages in its social life. As Solicitor-General he has been in close touch with the State Department, and particularly with Mr. Lansing, of whom he is an old and confidential friend.

He entered the Government from Congress, where he sat for West Virginia. Before that he was energetic on the Democratic side in the politics of his State, and was also president of the West Virginia Bar Association. The new Ambassador is only 45 and though rather more grey than his years might warrant, is obviously in the prime of life. He is tall, athletic, and clean-shaven. He used last spring to be Lord Reading's companion at golf on some of the very rare occasions when the British Ambassador could leave his work for a few hours.

He is from all points of view a man who may be relied upon to live up to the high traditions of his post as an individual and as the President's official representative and mouthpiece. Like Mr. Page, he is a man of moderate means.

Mr. Davis was born at Clarkburg, West Virginia, in 1873. He graduated at Washington and Lee University, and there held the Assistant Professorship of Law in 1896. Since then he has practised law in his native city. He was returned to Congress in 1911 for West Virginia, and resigned his seat to take up the duties of Solicitor-General in 1913. Since then, of course, he has been largely responsible for the policy of the Department of Justice, and concerned with the international relations of his country, first as a neutral, and then associated with the Powers at war with Germany.

Mr. Page's Farewell.

Mr. Walter Hines Page the retiring American Ambassador, was recently presented with a gold vase of the period of George IV. by representatives of the Anglo-American Society, the Committee of Management of Salgrave Manor (of which Mr. Page was chairman), and the British American Peace Centenary Committee. A souvenir gift, a silver inkstand and gold fountain pen, was presented to Mrs. Page.

The ceremony took place at 17, Belgrave-square, and there were present Lord Wardale, Lord Bryce, Sir William Mather, Colonel Sir Charles Wakefield, Sir Robert Esdaile, Sir Algernon Firth, Sir Harry Brittain, Mr. Robert Donald, and Mr. H. S. Parris (secretary).

Lord Wardale, in making the presentation, said that they were very anxious that Mr. Page should not leave without some mark of the appreciation which they felt for him in this country, which had been, he hoped, a happy home during the last five years.

Mr. Page, in responding, said he could not, if he were physically able, express what he felt for their great thoughtfulness, and for the compliments that so many of his good friends, both in public and private life, had seen fit to pay him. They must pardon him for saying that he did not deserve them. He had simply the good fortune to be placed in a rather conspicuous, and certainly most interesting, place during these momentous years; and he therefore got credit for what he did not deserve. No man could be happier in the accident of public service than to have had such an experience as his.

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS.

Three Days' Programme in
Canton.

By order of the Administrative Council of the Military Government, November 27, 28 and 29 will be declared holidays for Canton to celebrate the Allied Victory and World Peace, says the Canton Times.

A meeting was held in Hai chu on the 24th inst. to arrange for a programme, and it was attended by C. O. Wu, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; Tan Ting kang, Vice Minister of the Navy; Pen Chak, Commander of the Salt Preventive Fleet; Ching Tso-wei, president of the Kwangtung Educational Association; Kum Yat-chong, representing the Military Governor; and Chan Lim Pak.

It was decided to name the celebration "World Peace," that the Military Government will give a reception to the Chinese and foreign residents of Canton at East Garden; a tea-party at the Chinese training cruiser "Chiao-fu"; to ask all shops and residences in Canton to display flags and lanterns for the three days mentioned; to have a grand parade; to have water floats on the Pearl River; lantern parades, and athletic meetings.

The Canton Boy Scouts will participate in many of these activities. Other organisations have already signified their willingness to carry on the plans of the general committee.

Since he had lived among them. The personal side was even more affecting than the great compliment they had paid him for his public services. He remembered very distinctly that, when he came here five years ago, he was a stranger to most people in England, and certainly the most important people. He was received with the accustomed open-heartedness which they showed to representatives of his great country across the sea; and that was to be expected, because it was of their nature. But many things followed that were not to be expected—namely, the personal relations established, not only with the officers of his Majesty's Government in an official way, but with so many good British people, who had taken him, and Mrs. Page, to their home and their hearts. That was what touched him even more. They had all become his good friends, and they had been kind enough to come there and say "Good-bye" to him in so pleasant and touching a way, and to show their sincere interest in his wife and himself. That was even more touching than the public praise he was receiving, far beyond his due. He could only say, and he did so in sincerest words, "I heartily thank you."

Sir William Mather, making the gift to Mrs. Page, said that the name of the late Ambassador and his wife would remain as a reminiscence of the greatest possible satisfaction and joy to a vast number of people in this country. It would never be forgotten that during this period of war there had been restored the old relationship between the common races of England and America, and the glorious Fourth of July of this year would be memorable in both countries. It was largely through Mr. Page's far-reaching influence that the breaches in that relationship had been healed, so as to make America and Britain for evermore one united and glorious people.

Mrs. Page acknowledged the compliment, and thanked them for associating her in their minds with her husband. At a meeting of the City Corporation, the Lord Mayor presiding, Mr. J. E. Hodder-Williams moved, and Sir Marcus Samuel seconded, a resolution expressing the great regret of the citizens of London at the retirement, through ill-health, of Mr. Page, the United States Ambassador, and their appreciation of his eminent services to the cause of the Allies during the tenure of his high office. The resolution was carried unanimously.

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MANUFACTURERS OF SHOVELS, SCOOPS AND SPADES.

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BEFORE PEACE IS SIGNED

TO

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SUFFERING FOR YOU

IS TO

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Sickly babies—little ones who are troubled with their stomachs and bowels, whose teething is painful, digestion bad, and who cannot sleep well—may be made healthy and happy by Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy.

Mrs. Wilfred Damone, of Val Brilliant, Quebec, writes: "Please send me a vial of Baby's Own Tablets as I would not care to be without them. I have used them for constipation and vomiting and am well pleased with the result."

The Tablets are recommended also as a remedy for worms, and to break up simple colds and fevers. Obtainable from medicine dealers, also at 60 cents the vial, post free, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 86 Elizabeth Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

"HEATHER DAY."

PEAK DISTRICT.

LADIES assisting on "Heather Day" will receive their Collecting Tins. Boards and Baskets at the PEAK CLUB between 10 A.M. and NOON on THURSDAY, 28th inst.

MRS. SUTHERLAND,

Convener.

Hongkong, 26th November 1918.

"HEATHER DAY."

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

LADIES assisting on "Heather Day" will receive their Collecting Tins. Boards and Baskets at the Offices of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. between 5.30 and 6.30 P.M. on THURSDAY, 28th inst.

MRS. BLACK,

Convener.

Hongkong, 26th November 1918.

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EXTINGUISHERTHE
SIMPLEST
CHEAPESTAND
BEST
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ARNHOLD BROS. & CO., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

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29TH NOVEMBER, 1918, &
ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

SPECIAL "TABLE D'OTE"
DINNERS WILL BE SERVED
IN THE GRILL ROOM AT
\$3.50 PER HEAD AND IN THE
MAIN DINING ROOMS AT
\$2.50 PER HEAD.

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

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GOLF HOSE, SOCKS. Etc.

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"MORE CANDY"
"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"
"ALL I NEED IS A GIRL"
"CHERRY BLOSSOM"
"JOAN OF ARC"
"OH! JOHNNY OH!"
ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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ALE & STOUT.THIS FAMOUS BRAND
OF STOUTIS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS
AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 18th November, 1918.E. V. D. Farr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDPACIFIC SERVICE
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

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MONTEAGLE

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Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservations, or for information, also brochures of P. & O. S. N. Co. and descriptive literature apply to:
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Phone 752.
HONGKONG.

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Regular Service Between
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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
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14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
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The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 4th.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Jan. 29th.

These steamers have the most modern equipments including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. There are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:—
Company's Office inALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	*Tamba Maru T. 12,510	SATUR., 7th Dec. at 11 a.m.
	*Kamakura M. T. 12,410	SUN., 8th Dec. at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR., 14th Dec. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	*Kitano Maru T. 15,780	SATUR., 18th Jan. at 11 a.m.
	*Tama Maru T. 7,000	FRIDAY, 29th Nov.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Bombay Maru T. 9,950	SUNDAY, 1st Dec.

LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay and Cape Town	*Aki Maru T. 12,310	TUES., 26th Nov. at 11 a.m.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam- boanga, Thursday Is., Town- sville, Brisbane & Sydney	*Tango Maru T. 13,760	WED., 18th Dec. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe,
Yokohama, San Francisco and
Panama CanalBOMBAY via Singapore, Malac-
ca and ColomboCALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen-
ang and RangoonHONGKONG-VICTORIA, S.C.-SEATTLE via MANILA, SHANGHAI,
NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA.
*Suwa Maru, *Kashima Maru, *A. "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.
Next sailings from Hongkong.*Suwa Maru MON., 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.
*Fushimi Maru FRI., 13th Dec., at 11 a.m.For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000	27th Nov.
IMBIMO MARU	22,000	18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	25th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,200	9th January.

Passengers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific
Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply toT. DAICO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.Monthly Service between
NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCOThe steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light
and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland
Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
General Managers,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"
January 9th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street, Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.or to REISS & Co., Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Changchow	27th Nov. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	28th Nov. at noon.
TIENHSIN	Kueichow	29th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	1st Dec. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsips; Electric Light and
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of
Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are
landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment
at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Nov. 25, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjimanoeck	Java	in port	30th Nov.	Amoy, S'hai
Tjikini	Java & M'sar	25th Nov.	28th Nov.	S'hai/Daluy
Schledyk	Java	26th Nov.	3rd Dec.	Saigon
Nias	Java	29th Nov.	6th Dec.	Saigon
Tjikini	Shanghai	15th Dec.	20th Dec.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 26th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 3rd Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Pang & C'nta Vilim	Wed., 27th Nov. at 3 p.m.	
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thurs., 28th Nov. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 29th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Van Waerwijck	Fri., 29th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 6th Dec. at noon.
MANILA	Tuensang	Fri., 6th Dec. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly
service is maintained with the S.S. "KNAISANG" and "VITAM" calling at
Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted
with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.SINGAPORE LINE.—The S.S. "VAN WAERWIJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every
fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted
throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-
dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when
indicated on the schedule.S'PORE LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having spe-
cial accommodation for passengers.Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaitai, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.
TIENHSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Wobowai and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-
ments, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

73 Ships for one Company.
The Tregantle, a big type of
merchant vessel, which has been
launched from the yard of Messrs.
Readhead and Sons, South
Shields, is the 73rd ship the firm
have built for the St. Ives Line.
The whole of the "Tre" fleet of
steamers has been constructed
by Messrs. Readhead, and this
is believed to be a record.
"Calm Courage of Merchant
Seaman."Sir Thos. R. yden, Bart. (Deputy
Controller of Shipping), declared
to a meeting of his supporters in
the Bootle Division, that he was
in entire sympathy with the
Seamen's Boycott. Expressing
his great thanks for his adoption
as Unionist candidate, Sir Thomas
remarked this was his first
incursion into politics, but he did
not feel a stranger, because in
the whole Merseyside there was
no more thorough-going "Dicky
Sam" than he was. His com-
mercial interests and personal
affections were entirely centred
in Liverpool and Merseyside and
his commercial interests in Bootle
were certainly very extensive. If
he had the honour and good
fortune to be elected nobody could
have the interests of the con-
stituency more at heart: "I
stand here for one thing at this
moment," declared Sir Thomas.
"I stand here for the successful
protection of the war."
(Applause) After the war we
had to rebuild our houses, and on
the wisdom and patriotism of
those in authority depended the
future welfare of our country,
our countrymen, and the British
Empire. He had been very close
to the war since its beginning; he
had been in nearly every seat of
war, and he could say this
country was very fortunate in
having been spared the horrors
of invasion and, above all, of
invasion by the Hun. A certain
small section of the community
were under the impression they
could negotiate peace with
Germany. They did not know
the Germans—a nation which by
education and training and
tradition had been turned from
human beings into wild beasts.
The German was the wild
beast of Europe, and if we nego-
tiated with him he would turn
on us at the first opportunity
and rend us to pieces. We knew
the horrible work of the subma-
rine commanders. How horrified
we were at what happened to the
Lusitania, and since then the
Germans had not changed one
bit. Just now, when the pendulum
was swinging the other way, they
said nothing about annexations
or subsidies or enslavings, but
they were the same. Germans
who sank the Lusitania and the
Galway Castle, and who if they
could set foot in this country,
would do what he had seen them
do in France and Belgium,
leaving not a house with a roof
on, leaving piles of murdered
men, women, and children about.
They were the people we had to
defeat and the only way to enjoy
in the future the decencies of
civilisation and all we had dear
was to defeat them and change
their spirit. However bitter
might be the cost, he was one of
those who said the only safety
for ourselves and civilisation
was to put this thing under and
destroy it. Sir Thomas closed
with an eloquent tribute to all
those—sailors, firemen, stewards,
stewardesses, officers, engineers
—who man our ships going
to sea. He had seen how our
Merchant Marine comported
itself in the face of danger,
and was astonished at the
calm courage they showed
and the way in which the
men who had been torpedoed
one, two, and even three times
went to sea again just as one
would go for a walk on a sun-
biny day. "I am entirely in
sympathy with their feelings
when they say that whatever else
they do they will have no more
dealings with the Hun." (Loud
applause.) On the motion of Sir
William H. Clemmey (chairman
of the Bootle Parliamentary
Division), seconded by Mr. W. E.
Hughes (chairman of the Work-
ingmen's Conservative Associat-
ion), and supported by repre-
sentatives of other party organi-
sations, the following resolution
was unanimously carried:—"This
meeting of the Unionist organiza-
tions in Bootle here assembled
having heard the views of Sir
Thomas Royden heartily endorse
the decision of the Bootle Con-
stitutional Association in inviting
him to become their prospective
Parliamentary candidate, and
cordially welcomes his acceptance
of the invitation. This meeting
further pledges itself to use all
legitimate means to secure his
return at the head of the poll at
the next general election."

FROM THE PULPIT.

Thrones Overturned.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning.

"And thou, O deadly wounded wicked one, the prince of Israel, whose day is come, in the time of the iniquity of the end; thus saith the Lord God: Remove the mitre, and take off the crown; this shall be no more the same; exalt that which is low, and abase that which is high. I will overturn, overturn, overturn it; this also shall be no more, until he come whose right it is; and I will give it him."—Ezekiel 21/25-27.

The "deadly wounded wicked one" who is here addressed in words of doom, is Zedekiah, the last of the Jewish Kings. His day was come, and with him closed the long line of princes of whom it is written that they "did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord." Zedekiah appears to have been a man who had not the courage to do what he knew to be right. He seems to have been surrounded by headstrong and foolish counsellors who stirred him up to plot against the mighty power of Babylon and break the oath he had passed to Nebuchadnezzar King of the Babylonians. He stood almost alone, the great majority of the prophets, so-called, encouraging Court and King with assurances that God would stand by them. The fanatics prevailed.

Zedekiah broke his word, and the Jewish monarchy ended in the furious vengeance exacted by Nebuchadnezzar for the breach of faith. Zedekiah's sons were slain before his eyes, and he himself was blinded and carried off to Babylon. To do the King of Babylon justice, he seems to have exercised a fair amount of patience with these Jerusalemites, but bad faith is perhaps the least forgivable of offences between nations, lightly though "scraps of paper" may often be esteemed. Mark to Ezekiel upon this very case: "Shall he prosper? Shall he escape that doth such things? Shall he break covenant and yet escape? ... He hath despised the oath by breaking the covenant; and behold, he hath given his hand, and yet hath done all these things; he shall not escape."

You may have heard the Scotchman's answer to Dr. Johnson's question, what had Oliver Cromwell done? He garred Kings ken their heads could come off." Charles Stuart, the first, through whom that grim lesson was sounded out, was a man of considerable virtues. But his word could not be believed; and it was his faithlessness which undid him. With his doctrine of Divine right he had got into his mind that he, the King, stood in some sovereign sense above common law and obligation, and his subjects were driven at length to see that it was impossible to make agreements with him, because he held himself bound by no undertaking. So that throne was overturned, as many another has been, because truth, the only rock foundation, did not underlie it.

There has been an overturning of thrones such as the world has never seen during the last few weeks, and it is all traceable in the end to the fundamental falsity which was at the bottom of the war. The war was pretended, and still is, to have been a war of defence. There are millions of enemy subjects who still believe that—indeed we had an echo of it only the other day in a Japanese paper which ought to have known better. On that carefully fostered illusion the patriotism of the German states has been sustained through miseries, losses and privations. But truth will out, and the world at large knows only too well that never yet was war more calculatingly foreseen and deliberately launched at an appointed moment. Under this master fiction of necessary defence against intriguing enemies was built up the whole organised system of deception whose ramifications spread through every country in the world, and whose discovery has brought an opinion on the German name which

perhaps will never be shaken off. It is not only the thrones of German Kingdoms which are overturned; the whole of German influence throughout the world has suffered a reversal which will tell on it for many a day, as every German who ventures outside his homeland will find.

Political peace may be signed, but on what terms will it ever be possible to resume relations with people whose habit it has been to spy on our houses while they ate our salt, whose Ambassadors carried bombs and poison tubes in their baggage, whose every citizen abroad, from the nursery governess to the titled diplomatist, is rightly under suspicion as a probable plotter of sedition and centre of treachery? Force and fraud have been the chosen weapons of the Central Powers; the force might be forgiven, even in a sense respected, but in the organised fraud there is something which raises the very gorge of common men. You can shake heads next day with the man who knocks you down in the open, but the wretch who bribes your servants to poison your food or burn you in your bed is on another footing.

One of the changes sought through the coming peace is defined as "the end of secret diplomacy." The masses of mankind will have a sight of profound relief if that tremendous revolution can be accomplished—if there is an end for evermore to plotting and wire-pulling on the part of an exalted few, who, after all, are but men like the rest of us, yet believe themselves competent and entitled to commit mankind's millions to undertakings of which they know nothing though their very life-blood may be demanded to make them good. "He that doeth truth cometh to the light," says our Saviour, "that his deeds may be made manifest that they are wrought in God."

The very atmosphere of concealment tempts men to embark on courses which will not bear the light. Even honourable men are intrigued into devices in the seclusion of high politics as conducted hitherto, whilst such as love the darkness rather than the light because their deeds are evil find it their native air. If the overturning of feudal and autocratic thrones means that government in the future is to be government by and for the people, no such catastrophes as that which we have just passed through will ever again be possible. That may not be to say there will never be another war of any kind, though we hope there may not. But it will never again be possible for one or two nations to spring such a surprise upon their neighbours as was sprung on the democracies of France and Britain in 1914. A nation which really governs itself does it in daylight and by discussion, under the observation of its neighbours, and these are not conditions under which aggressive war can be plotted for half a century and precipitated in a month.

The world is taking very philosophically the departure of these German royalties and their hangings on from its stage. It is felt to be high time. Royalty of that kind is an anachronism in the modern world, and its disappearance is accomplished in the abdication of persons who personally are so negligible when they do not happen to be objectionable that European absolutism is going down to its burial "unwept, unhonoured, and unused." Around no one of these newly uncrowned hangs the slightest glamour of romance. No glen or mountain in all Europe will ever ring with such legends as the clans poured forth for Bonnie Prince Charlie, fascinating at least in misfortune, wrapped in his plaid on the open heather or tossed in frail skiffs among the stormy Hebrides. The Hohenzollern has fled in comfort across the Dutch border, and minister does not follow the motor-car. He is regarded there officially, we are told, as a distinguished political refugee. Unofficially he is considered by most of his fellow-creatures to be a conspicuous candidate for denunciation, which is likely to be the last word upon the subject.

The All-Highest Supreme War Lord, whose nod was the marching order of armed millions, has gravitated to his proper station without as much as a corporal's

do his bidding; and who regrets it except the feudal caste whose fortunes and prerogatives were bound up with his own, conspicuous amongst them the minor royalties of subsidiary German States?

If there is a touch of general sympathy anywhere it is for Emperor Karl of Austria, set on a throne he probably never coveted, which from the first was impossible to hold. He will be a happier man in private life, and none will grudge him a quiet career. With the end of Hapsburg rule there closes a policy which was well-matched with the Prussian, and one of the most inveterate tyrannies which have cursed Europe. Gladstone said in his time that it was impossible to put a finger on any point of the map and say "Here Austria has done good." Napoleon the Great before him declared of Austrian statesmen that their word could not be taken, and their oaths were perjuries; and that bad tradition has been but too well followed up to recent years. A wireless message was sent out lately in the name of Hungary to the world, repudiating responsibility for the war, but no one desired it more than the ruling Magyar race, and no repudiation would have been heard of had the war turned out a success. But at any rate the subject races of the tyrant Empire are free to-day, and it shall "no more be the same" with those many millions who for centuries had been held in subjection.

We must not forget Austria when the responsibility for what occurred is being assigned, for she was a willing partner in the evil enterprise. There have been a good many attempts to put practically all the blame upon Lutheran Prussia, and to exploit the situation in an absolutely inadmissible religious party sense. Something of the kind was, if not directly stated, at least left to be inferred in an address reported as given in Hongkong last Sunday, the only jarring note I think in all our local celebrations. The occasion was seized to make a violent and unseemly attack upon the character and personality of Luther himself, the victory appeared to be ascribed mainly to intercessions instituted by the Pope. As to the Pope, I will say nothing; but the Vatican has laid itself under a suspicion of pro-Germanism which will not easily be got rid of. However, it is a point which needs no argument that the line of cleavage in the war was by no means that of Protestant and Catholic. Both have fought on either side. Banged with Lutheran Prussia were Catholic South Germany and Austria; beside Protestant England stood Catholic Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Cardinal Bourne at Westminster condemned German meddlings as a Christian minister should; the Catholic Archbishop of Cologne advocated ruthless submarine warfare as only one who is a partisan first and priest afterwards could. The utterances of German Protestant divines have been constantly quoted, and they have been disgraced enough, but they hardly drop to the level of the Catholic priest in Saxony who assured his congregation that angels were seen waiting to carry off the souls of German soldiers to Paradise from the field of battle, while demons hung ready to bear away those of the hated British to their own abode.

The Mohammedan world has been similarly divided; indeed, the failure of the Kaiser's attempt to raise a jihad under the green flag of the Prophet tells its own tale. The war did not result from religious divisions and it will be used to intensify them. On the contrary, it will do much to heal them, indeed, has done so already. On the field of battle a Jewish Rabbi was seen to hold up his crucifix to the eyes of a dying French soldier, and I had rather take such an action as that as the type of the new and better spirit than take occasion to accent controversies in the time of general thanksgiving.

"Remove the mitre," says my text. The mitre worn unworthily is no more secure than the crown in the day of overturning. Religion may need re-planting; no more than politics, and it is in

THE "STUNTS."

To-morrow Night's Entertainment.

The booking for to-morrow night's variety entertainment by the "Stunts" is filling satisfactorily. The entertainment will no doubt prove a good start for the big push during the week-end, and if this company is accorded all the support which its talent deserves, there is no reason why the entertainment should not benefit the "Heather Day" Fund as much as it did the "Our Day" Fund two months ago.

The success of the entertainment has been made certain by the successful rehearsals, and the "Stunts" guarantee two and a half hours of first-class music. The programme is full of good things, and the fact that it is being especially designed to please Scottish taste will be greatly appreciated. The "Stunts" are being assisted by an amateur orchestra to-morrow.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 23rd November, 1918:

	Aggregate Receipts for week	Receipts for 47 weeks
This Year: ..	\$12,717	649,817
Last Year: ..	12,717	635,947
Increase: ..		13,870
Decrease: ..		

to get it. The Jewish King was regarded, as holding a sacred as well as a secular office, and Zedekiah was as unfit for the one as the other. Well, Divine Right has vanished, and it has always been the mainstay of personal tyranny. Its last claimant is the man who declared that on him as German Emperor the Holy Ghost rested; that there was but one will in Germany, and it was his; that whoever opposed him he would crush. All that is gone for ever. Even should some counter-revolution seek to put the Hohenzollern on a throne again, it would be on a wholly different tenure. Such a reaction is possible, for matters are so unsettled that many further changes are sure to precede any real settlement—the triple "overturn" of my text has its significance.

But a settlement will come and as men and women who believe that the Lord reigneth, we have a sure confidence that, through whatever passing storms its bark may have to press, our humanity will be found ere long to have come some way nearer to its desired haven. All the overturning is for objects beyond itself. Destruction for its own sake is devil's work and fool's play, but when God arises to shake the earth it is that the things which cannot be shaken may be re-established on a firmer basis. "Until He comes whose right it is," Ezekiel says here, the Kingdom of this world will suffer changes, but when it passes beneath His sway it will become a dominion which knows no term but only passes from more to more in the righteousness, peace and joy which are its characteristics. The prophet is looking in this to the Messiah of his people, and through them of the world. Kingship in Israel began in militarism, the people demanding a king like the nations round about them to organise them for war and lead them to battle. Began with the sword, it was ended by the sword, to be resumed in God's far-seeing providence in the perpetual reign of the divine Prince, of the increase of Whose Government and peace there should be no end.

We may not say to-day because ancient tyrannies are disappearing fast, and the despots which incarnated them are overturned before our very eyes, that the Millennium is dawning on our world. We can, however, hold that the perfected state is perceptibly nearer than it was, and we should be faithless and unbelieving did we fail to hold that human society has taken steps forward from which it will never recede. He is drawing nearer whose right it is to reign. Christ is coming to His own, and will yet be crowned Lord of all.

THE TOC-EMMA MAN.

A Little Known Branch of the Army.

Very little is heard of a branch of our Army which has done, and still does, an immense amount of hard, and at times, dangerous work, as the recent casualty lists testify.

A trench mortar battery of the medium and heavy types of mortar is recruited from the artillery, but having left the fold to serve an ungainly and, to a true gunner, a primitive apology for a gun, which is carried in a G.S. wagon on the march while the personnel trudge along on foot, the artilleryman no longer looks on a T.M. man as a real gunner.

Living in trenches, rarely getting a chance for spectacular work, they are as a rule apart. Neither are they loved by the infantryman, who has an instinctive dislike for anyone likely to stir up the Boche guns and get the trenches strafed. So the Toc-Emma man is "nobody's child."

They are an independent unit, living a happy life, taking the gunner's pitying smile and the infantryman's dislike good-humouredly, and doing their bit to get to Berlin.

In a normal sector, the T.M. officer visits his battery H.Q. in the line every day.

Some colonels are mild and peace-loving, but others are regular fire-eaters, and believe in causing Jerry as much annoyance as possible, a policy which has its disadvantages, with a vindictive enemy, but is perhaps the best in the long run.

"Hm," grants the Colonel, "trench mortars, are you? Well, look here, young man, we've been annoyed very much lately by vane-bombs (small German T.M. bombs weighing 4lb.). They come from this trench here," pointing on map. "The reference is H 22 d 14."

"Right, sir, I'll put over a few and see if I can shut 'em up." He wanders along to the front line where one of his mortars is in position. Close by is a dug-out where the detachment live.

He calls down the entrance: "Bombardier, I want to get a dozen bombs prepared; be all ready to fire in half an hour. Is the signaller there? Tell him to come along with me and bring a phone; we shan't want much wire. I can see pretty well from that sap, just near the mine-crater; we are going to chat up a pineapple (Tommy's name for the granater-werfer or vane-bomb thrower)."

"Very good, sir. Come along, you follow."

"The Stuff to Give 'Em." The officer goes along with the signaller and helps him to reel out the wire. By looking over the parapet here and there, he at length decides on the best place for observing the fire.

While the field telephone is being attached and connections made, he pulls out a map, a scale and protractor, and measures the necessary range and switch, which are phoned to the gun.

"Presently a message comes back, 'Ready, sir.'"

"Right, blaze away."

The signaller sends the order "Fire!" They hear a "put."

"There she goes!" One or two infantrymen on sentry duty

who had been eyeing the preparations with dis favour, immediately become interested.

All eyes watch the black object travelling rapidly through the air. There is a swish-swish swish as the bomb falls, a thud, then the explosion. Lumps of earth, pieces of timber, corrugated iron, duck-boards and debris are hurled high in the air.

"That's the stuff to give 'em," cries the sentry. "How many more are you going to send over, sir?"

"About a dozen; repeat the last round."

Another bomb is fired, falling outside the trench this time. The range is altered slightly, and several more hit the trench and round about. The infantrymen are enthusiastic. Then everyone ducks suddenly and hugs the duckboard on the bottom of the trench. Whizz-bang! Crash! Bang! For two minutes the storm rages; then stops as suddenly as it had begun—artillery retaliation. They get up, laughing and brushing the mud from their clothes.

UNIFICATION OF WAR BONUSES.

New Movement of Labour Federations.

The London correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* states that a movement is on foot by Labour Federations and Associations to act jointly in the endeavour to secure unification of war bonuses. At the present time different grades of labour have varying war bonus percentages. This has been productive of considerable jealousy, inasmuch as one section is dissatisfied if another section of labour secures a higher war bonus. Consequently there is a tendency on the part of the federations to combine for unification of war bonuses. The lead to this movement has been given by the National Transport Workers' Federation, which now makes a striking demand for 100 per cent. war bonus for all dockers and general cargo workers at all the ports of the United Kingdom. The demand has come as a surprise to many employers, and indicates the unrest and dissatisfaction that prevails amongst dock workers of all descriptions. The secretary of the National Transport Workers' Federation is issuing a circular letter to all employers' associations making formal application for this increase. The application is the outcome of a conference at which the Federation were requested by all affiliated unions to demand this increased bonus for all workers in the United Kingdom and Ireland. The application is for an advance in wages of 4d per hour in addition to present rates for all men who receive 7d per hour or more war advances, and for all men who have received less than 7d per hour war advance such sum as shall give them 7d per hour in addition to the 4d per hour as set out in the application. With respect to those on piece-work, application is made for a minimum of 100 per cent. advance upon pre-war rates; previous and present war bonuses are asked to be merged and become a war wage. The application includes dockers, loading and discharging general cargo, workers overseas and off, warehousemen, crane-men, etc., at ports and wharves, and includes all employees embraced in existing local agreements, and whose unions are affiliated to the National Transport Workers' Federation. The circular letter states that in consequence of friction created by a number of employers refusing to observe the terms of the Committee on Productions award of May 3rd last it has been necessary to make the terms of application as comprehensive as possible. Strikes and disputes having ensued in consequence of certain employers seeking to evade the obligations imposed by the award of application. The Chief Industrial Commissioner has been acquainted with the application, and has been asked to arrange a conference of all employers of all classes of labour concerned, or, failing that, the application will be submitted to the Committee on Production.

"While we render thanks for these things let us not forget to seek Divine guidance in the performance of those duties and Divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of set or purpose, and pray that we shall strengthen his friendship and mutual respect upon which we must rest to build the new structure of peace and goodwill among the nations."

"Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States do hereby designate Thursday, November 28, next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer for the people throughout the land to cease upon that day their ordinary occupation and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, Ruler of Nations."

The Chinese Government is preparing to lay claims against Germany for the death of Chinese resulting from the prosecution of the Kaiser's submarine policy. The Bureau of Overseas Chinese Affairs, in Peking, has communicated with the Canton authorities ordering the preparation of a list of the local Chinese who lost their lives due to the above named cause. This list is to contain the name of the person, his address, name of the steamer, and the date that it was torpedoed which is to be brought before the World's Peace Conference and must be submitted to the Peking Bureau at the end of the month.

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CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The South and Peace. Inquiry to query by Parliament, the Military Government says the American Consul's earnest advice for peace has been replied to by the Foreign Department which says that the South can only recognise Chu Sai-chang as the leader of the North, but not the President.

Lung's Troops Surrender. An official report from Hainan states that all Lung's troops there (5,000 in number) have surrendered with their rifles, also 28 guns and 20 machine-guns. A letter has been circulated to the Press by the Taichuan expressing his great pleasure and saying that he would be glad to see the leader of the North, but not the President.

New U.S. Consul Entertained. A grand reception was given to the new American Consul by the Chinese American Union Society in a hall on the east bank. Many hundreds were present and several speeches were delivered.

No one is hurt, luckily, neither is the gun damaged. The "pineapple" shows no sign of life. The trench, where it was located, is all battered and smashed in.

Picking up the telephone and reeling in the wire, the officer and his signaller return. Some camouflage is put over the gun.

"What about some dinner, cook? Is nearly one o'clock." The signaller is over. "It is nothing. The sector is one where there is nothing to report," but it all helps to win the war.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

President Wilson's Proclamation.

Washington, November 19.—President Wilson has proclaimed Thursday, November 28, Thanksgiving day, as follows:—

"It has long been our custom in the autumn of the year to give praise in thanksgiving to Almighty God for his many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. This year we have special cause to be grateful and to rejoice. God in his good pleasure has given us peace. It has not come as a mere cessation of arms, a mere relief from the strain and tragedy of war. It has come as a great triumph of right. Complete victories brought us not peace alone, but confidence in the promise of a new day in which justice shall replace the former jealous intrigues among nations."

"Our gallant armies have participated in the triumph unmarred or unstained by any purpose of selfish aggression. In a righteous cause they have won immortal glory and have nobly served their nation in serving mankind. God has indeed been gracious. We have cause for such rejoicing as revives strength in us to feel the best traditions of our national history. A new day shines about us in which our hearts take new courage and look forward with new hope to new and greater duties."

"While we render thanks for these things let us not forget to seek Divine guidance in the performance of those duties and Divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of set or purpose, and pray that we shall strengthen his friendship and mutual respect upon which we must rest to build the new structure of peace and goodwill among the nations."

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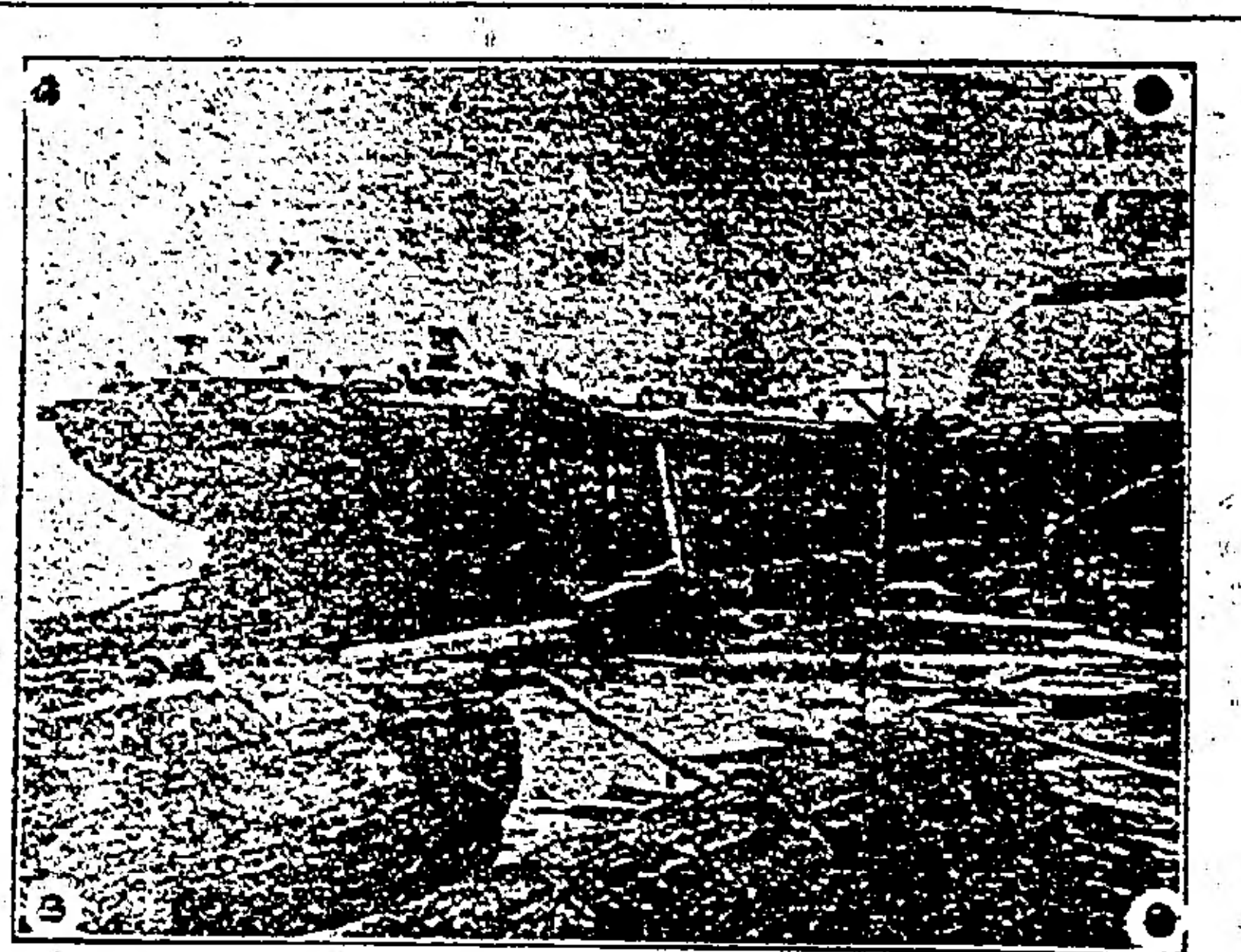
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NOTICES.

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

From	To	Time	Frequency
5.00 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.	
5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	15 min.	
5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	15 min.	
6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	15 min.	
6.15 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	15 min.	
6.30 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	15 min.	
6.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	15 min.	
7.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	15 min.	
7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	15 min.	
7.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	15 min.	
7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	15 min.	
8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	15 min.	
8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	15 min.	
8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	15 min.	
8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	15 min.	
9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	15 min.	
9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	15 min.	
9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	15 min.	
9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	15 min.	
10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	15 min.	
10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	15 min.	
10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	15 min.	
10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	15 min.	
11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	15 min.	
11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	15 min.	
11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	15 min.	
11.45 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	15 min.	
12.00 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	15 min.	
12.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	15 min.	
12.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	15 min.	
12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	15 min.	
1.00 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	15 min.	
1.15 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	15 min.	
1.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	15 min.	
1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	15 min.	
2.00 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	15 min.	
2.15 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	15 min.	
2.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	15 min.	
2.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	15 min.	
3.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	15 min.	
3.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	15 min.	
3.30 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	15 min.	
3.45 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	15 min.	
4.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	15 min.	
4.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	15 min.	
4.30 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	15 min.	
4.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	15 min.	

NIGHT CARS.

5.50 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
11.50 p.m.	and 11.45 p.m.		

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

From	To	Time	Frequency
5.00 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.	
5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	15 min.	
5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	15 min.	
6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	15 min.	
6.15 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	15 min.	
6.30 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	15 min.	
6.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	15 min.	
7.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	15 min.	
7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	15 min.	
7.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	15 min.	
7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	15 min.	
8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	15 min.	
8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	15 min.	
8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	15 min.	
8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	15 min.	
9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	15 min.	
9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	15 min.	
9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	15 min.	
9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	15 min.	
10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	15 min.	
10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	15 min.	
10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	15 min.	
10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	15 min.	
11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	15 min.	
11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	15 min.	
11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	15 min.	
11.45 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	15 min.	
12.00 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	15 min.	
12.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	15 min.	
12.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	15 min.	
12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	15 min.	
1.00 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	15 min.	
1.15 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	15 min.	
1.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	15 min.	
1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	15 min.	
2.00 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	15 min.	
2.15 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	15 min.	
2.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	15 min.	
2.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	15 min.	
3.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	15 min.	
3.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	15 min.	
3.30 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	15 min.	
3.45 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	15 min.	
4.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	15 min.	
4.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	15 min.	
4.30 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	15 min.	
4.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	15 min.	

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m.	9.50 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
11.50 p.m.	and 11.45 p.m.		

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office.

Alexander Peckings, Des Vœux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE

CO. LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc.

Goods are held on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Free and Paid-up Capital.

TRUSTS, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEYS, etc. Under taken and Executed.

(Rates and Particulars on application)

To the Office of

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE

CO. LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc.

Goods are held on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Free and Paid-up Capital.

TRUSTS, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEYS, etc. Under taken and Executed.

(Rates and Particulars on application)

To the Office of

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORA-
TION.

Paid-up Capital...\$11,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling

\$1,500,000 at 2 1/2%

\$15,000,000

Silver...\$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors...\$15,000,000

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